THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1079.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1809, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th day of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, Junr. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler on account of his securityship for the said Thilman, as Deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, for ready money, on the 23d of the present month (February) at Hanover Court-House, it being Court day, the Court-House

Tract of Land

(Subject to Mrs. Thilman's Dower)

CONTAINING by Estimation 600 Acres, and adjoining the Land of William Pollard and others; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £ 304 : 2 : 3 with interest on £ 130 thereof for about thirteen months, and the cost and charges of executing the said trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Feb. 2nd. 1803. 5t

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season. Also, a small assortment of Fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 24, 1802.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803. *terms stated on the*

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

David Ross, *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
George Payne, *Defendant*.
} In the high court of Chancery, Richmond district.

IN obedience to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, Richmond district, pronounced on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, in the said cause: We, the surviving trustees and commissioners will expose at public auction, for ready money, at Col. George Payne's Tavern, in Goochland county, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of February next,

Thirty-four Slaves,

conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, or so many of them as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of three hundred and ten pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence half penny, with interest thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, with the costs of the suit, and all the necessary expences in carrying the said decree into execution.

The slaves are said to be very valuable, and the sale will be continued day by day until a sufficient sum is raised to satisfy the decree. Our duty requires that the money be paid at the spot and time of sale. Purchasers will therefore come prepared.

Tho. T. Bates.
John Shelton.

Goochland County, Jan. 24, 1803. } 3w.

OBEDIAH WINFREY
AND
ROBERT M'INTIRE,

Beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced the

Coach-Making Business,

which they purpose carrying on in all its various branches, in Chesterfield county, on the Turnpike Road, three miles from Manchester. They flatter themselves from their long experience and knowledge in the above business, that the public will extend towards them a liberal share of patronage. The utmost dispatch and punctuality may be relied on.

February 15, 1803. 2.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolscap and Post Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.	Castile Soap.
Flemish Sheeting.	

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

THE Subscribers appointed to carry into effect an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company in the Borough of Norfolk, for Marine Insurance, and other purposes," hereby give notice that Books will be opened at the Exchange Coffee-House, on Friday the 18th day of February, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

Thos. Newton, Wm. Pennock,
Richard E. Lee, The. Armistead,
Moses Myers, John Granberry.
Richard Blow,

Norfolk, January 27, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and sixty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Commrs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar.14.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 14, 1803.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the seventh day of November last, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle stature, not very black, has a large full forehead, coarse voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock-kneed; had on when he went away an old blue short coat, a double breasted drab cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched. As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himself with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, last fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle stature. I understand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her. I will give twenty dollars to any person that will deliver the said Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Chesterfield, Jan. 27, 1803 tf

N. B. It is probable the above mentioned fellow may be about Petersburg as he has been seen going that way. H. R.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed. As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER.

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Virginia:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or. of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs,

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton, and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 28th inst. (being court day) at King William courthouse,

4 or 5 likely Negroes.

Likewise, will be offered for sale at West Point, on Thursday the 10th of March next,

2 other likely Negroes.

JAMES JOHNSON,
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, } *Commissioners.*

February 1, 1803.

I SHALL depart for the western country on the 5th of next month.—Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commissions and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance even for his best friends.

GEORGE CLARK.

February 5, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from this state, requests those having demands against him to call for payment. Those indebted to him will see the necessity of making immediate payment.

ASHER MARX.

Manchester, Feb. 1st, 1803.

LONDON, December 4.

We received this morning the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last. It contains no intelligence of any importance.—Persevering in its usual system of attacking this country, it has extracted from another Paris Journal a fifty dialogue between an Englishman and a lover of the English, upon the English Constitution.—The object of it is to prove that we have no written Constitution, and that we cannot ourselves describe what our Constitution is. The French have a written Constitution to be found in their books and no where else.

The French Funds are 53.

A special commission is preparing to try the persons apprehended in Oakley-street, Lambeth, for high treason, at Guilford, in Surry, the county in which they are supposed to have committed the offence. Other persons, implicated in the same conspiracy, will be tried at the Old Bailey, by a special commission also.

Lord Whitworth's introduction to the First Consul will take place next Monday, when a Consular Review and a grand Levee will be held.

Mr. Merry will probably take his departure from Paris very soon—he is destined to meet M. Otto in America.

From a recent decision, which took place at Brest, it appears, that the French are determined, if we persist in our *Navigation Act*, to have *theirs*. By the *Navigation Act* of England, Foreign vessels are not allowed to enter the Port of London with any other produce than that of the countries to which they respectively belong. France it appears, has resolved to adopt the same principle.—An English vessel bringing a cargo of iron from Petersburg to Brest, has been declared *contraband*.

The account which we yesterday gave of the sudden dismissal from Paris of Count Stahremburg by an order from the French Government, has excited much comment, as well as surprise.—As this information seems to be doubted by some of our ignorant cotemporaries, we think it necessary to say, that we pledge ourselves for its authenticity.—*(Sun)*

December 7.

By private letters from Geneva, received yesterday, we learn that the French General Ney, commanding in Switzerland, has written to the commandant of Geneva, that there are 200 Englishmen at present at that place, who are conspiring against the life of the chief consul of the French republic. The English residing there, indignant at such an imputation upon the British character, have taken it upon themselves to make a representation of the circumstance to Lord Whitworth, the British ambassador at Paris. There are not at present above twenty or thirty English at Geneva.

All officers belonging to the staff of the army in the West Indies, are ordered to repair to their respective quarters with all possible dispatch.

A letter from Dublin, dated the 30th ult. says, "A gentleman of respectability, and a widower, with 4 children, have just been committed to prison by Lord Redsdale, the Lord Chancellor, for running away with and marrying a ward of chancery, a young lady of 19, possessed of a fortune of 60,000l."

The forest that has been discovered under ground in the Isle of Dogs, is supposed to be the greatest natural curiosity in this empire, perhaps in Europe. All that is called antiquity seems but a yesterday compared with this wonderful ruin, of which there is no tradition whatsoever. Immense trees with their bark uninjured, although their trunks are rotten, glass, charcoal, filbert shells, perfect human bones, &c. are among the contents of this unsuspected subterranean.

IMPORTANT.

FREE PORTS.

It is with great satisfaction we have now to communicate the determination of ministers to propose to parliament, immediately after the recess, regulations to be passed into a bill for conferring on certain ports the privilege of receiving goods *free of the duty of customs*, until taken out for home consumption, as communicated in our last. A measure of this nature must, in every point of view, materially contribute to the general interest and prosperity of our trade. With the restoration of general peace it was justly thought that new speculations and new adventures would arise in our manufacturing and commercial branches of national wealth and industry; but with the additional spirit and encreasing vigour of trade, it became a question, whether an augmentation of capital, or a more ready and liberal opportunity of employing our capital, might not be necessary to keep pace mercantile enterprize. Many plans were submitted to the discussion of the Lords of his majesty's committee of the council for trade and plantations, relative to this important topic; but the only one which was sanctioned by their approbation, and which has since been unanimously adopted, at a full cabinet meeting, is that of creating a certain number of free ports, into which goods shall be admitted, exempt from all duties of customs, until drawn out of the warehouses for home consumption; and of conferring on the merchant the privilege of re-exporting them without any additional expence. This wise and salutary arrangement will, no doubt, promote the great objects of domestic and foreign commerce. The mercantile interest will have every fair and reasonable opportunity of employing their property in ways suited to their views, and the exigency of the moment, while the foreign market will be kept open to them, without any risk, or any unexpected obstacle or incumbrance. The number and situation of the ports which are to enjoy these privileges, are not yet known.

December 8.

The French are taking the most effectual measures to *ensure* the tranquility of Switzerland, which however does not appear to be a very easy task, for notwithstanding the arrest of the patriots, and the presence of so formidable a French force, the inhabitants of that country still seem inclined to resistance. General Ney has given orders that the French troops should assemble every night, on an appointed signal, and remain under arms until break of day. All letters arriving in, or sent to Switzerland, are to be examined by French officers, one of whom is to be stationed in every post house for that purpose.

Most of the deputies from Switzerland have already arrived at Paris, but they have not yet commenced their deliberations.

The Moniteur of the 5th, contains a decree of the consuls, the object of which is to facilitate the payment of the creditors of the French republic, who are holders of life annuities, and who are either foreigners, or reside in foreign countries. The creditor is to deliver to the French ambassador, or envoy resident in the country of which the creditor is a native, or is domiciliated, a certificate signed by four credible witnesses: the ambassador is to authenticate the certificate, and upon its being transmitted to Paris, the creditor will be paid.

About 5 o'clock, Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, Charles Pendrill, and six other persons confined under the same authority, and for offences nearly similar, were brought to the bar, when the detainer and committal of the first mentioned prisoner was read to him, to the following effect: "That he stood committed for having feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly endeavored to seduce Thomas Windsor, being a person serving in his majesty's forces by land, and divers other persons, also serving in his majesty's forces by land, from their duty and allegiance to his majesty, and for inciting and stirring up the said Thomas Windsor, and the said other persons, also serving in his majesty's forces by land, to commit an act of mutiny, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our lord the king.

It was also notified to him, that he was further detained under a warrant from Thomas Lord Pelham, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, upon a charge of high treason.

Pendrill and the others were also informed that they were detained under warrants from Thomas Lord Pelham.

Mr. Knowlys stated, that he had to move, on the part of the crown, that the prisoners be detained until the next session, as there had not yet been time sufficient to prepare the indictment.

Mr. Common Serjeant observed to the prisoners, that they knew there were detainers against them, of the nature and for the offences they had heard read, and he had remanded them until the next session.

They all appeared perfectly unconcerned. One of them, we believe Despard, said, "Until next session? very well my lord."

Despard seems a man about 50, in *perfect health*, rather corpulent, and with a florid complexion; his general appearance was rather mean. He had an old blue surtout buttoned round him, and a round hat.

Legislature of New-York.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The following letter from Gouverneur Morris, one of the senators from this state, in the congress of the United States, addressed to his honor the speaker, was read, as follows:

Washington, Dec. 29, 1802.

SIR,

On the 23th of February last, I communicated to the senate of the United States the resolution which you did me the honor to transmit. On the 3d of May, a resolution was brought up from the house of representatives, embracing the latter part of that which the state of New-York had proposed, viz. That in all future elections of President and Vice-President, the persons voted for should be particularly designated, by declaring which is voted for as president, and which as Vice-President. On the question my vote was in the negative, and had it been otherwise, the resolution would have passed.

Having thus stated the facts it may not be improper to trouble you with some of the reasons which governed my decision.

First—I am opposed to amendments on the general ground, than changing the articles of a constitutional compact lessens that respect for it which is a main support of free governments.

Secondly—I am opposed, because it is, generally speaking, better to bear an evil which we know, than hazard those which we are unacquainted with.

Thirdly—I am opposed, because the present mode seems preferable to that which is proposed.

When this article was under consideration in the National Convention, it was observed that every mode of electing the chief magistrate of a powerful nation, hitherto adopted, is liable to objection.—The instances where violence had been used, and murders committed, are numerous. Those in which artifice and fraud have succeeded against the general wish and will, are innumerable. And hence it was inferred, that the mode least favorable to intrigue and corruption, that is which the unbiassed voice of the people will be most attended to, and that which is least likely to terminate in violence and usurpation, ought to be adopted. To impress a conviction on this subject, the case of Poland was (not unaptly) cited. Great and ambitious Princes took part in the Election of a Polish King: money, threats and force were employed. Violence, bloodshed, and oppression ensued. And now that country is parcelled out among the neighboring potentates—one of whom was but a petty prince two centuries ago.

The evils which have been felt in the present mode of election were pointed out to the convention, but after due advisement the other mode appeared more exceptionable. Indeed if the present be changed, it might be better to abolish the office of Vice President and leave to legislative provision, the case of vacancy in the seat of the first magistrate.

The convention was aware that every species of trick and contrivance would be practised by the ambitious and unprincipled. It was therefore conceived, that if in elections the president and vice president were distinctly designated, there would generally be a vote given for one of two rival presidents, while there would be numerous candidates for the other office: because he who wished to become president would naturally connect himself with some popular men of each particular district for the sake of his local influence, so that the Vice Presidency would be but a mere bait to catch state gudgeons. The person chosen would have only a partial vote, be perhaps unknown to the greater part of the community, and probably unfit for those duties which the death of a president might call on him to perform.

The convention not only foresaw that a scene might take place similar to that of the late presidentional election, but even supposed it not impossible, that at some time or other, a person admirably fitted for the office of president might have an equal vote with one totally unqualified, and that by the predominant faction in the house of representatives, the latter might be preferred. This, which is the greatest supposable evil of the present mode, was calmly examined, and it appeared that however prejudicial it might be for the moment, an useful lesson would result from it for the future, to teach contending parties the importance of giving both votes to men fit for the first office.—This, sir, is one great object contemplated by the constitution; whether it would be obtained by altering the mode of election deserves a serious attention. The other great object is to defeat the fraud, the force and corruption, which may be used to place bad men in high authority. After the most mature reflection, of which my mind is capable, I am persuaded the present mode is preferable to that which is proposed in lieu of it, and my voice has been given according to my conviction.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient serv't.
GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

The hon. the speaker of the House of Assembly of the State of N. York, Albany.

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Friday Evening, January 28.

The most interesting subject before the House of Representatives this day was the resolution of Mr. Mitchell laid on the table several days since for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the best method of ascertaining the value or amount of property taken from the citizens of the United States by the citizens of France during the late war in Europe and of ascertaining the several sorts of captures and arranging them in classes, and to make report to the house, to the end that indemnification may be made.

A variety of amendments were proposed to this resolution; and a very long and desultory debate ensued, in which the speakers lost sight of the question, and wandered into a discussion of the nature of the claims made upon government by the sufferers from French spoliations; of the nature and effect of our convention with France; and a variety of other topics.

From the course which the discussion took the democrats seemed to imbibe the opinion that an adoption of the resolution would be an acknowledgment on the part of the house, of the principle that the sufferers by these spoliations, or at least some descriptions of them, are entitled to indemnification from the government. They therefore refused to adopt the resolution.

Some further account of the proceeding of this day shall be given hereafter.

DEBATE

In the House of Representatives, in Committee of the whole, to whom was referred the Memorial of Judge TILGHMAN and others.

Mr. Griswold said, that after what had been done by the house, he did not think it proper to enter into an extensive discussion of the principles contained in the memorial. The determination of the house, to take it up and immediately to decide on the subject, had indicated with too much certainty a settled determination to reject every proposition which could be submitted. He felt himself bound, however, to say that some of the principles involved in the memorial were entirely different and distinct from those which were settled by the house during the last session. The only principle necessarily connected with this subject which had been decided at that time, was, that it was competent for the legislature to strip the circuit courts of all the jurisdiction which had been delegated to those courts by a particular statute of the United States; but it was not decided, that by depriving the courts of their powers, you deprived the judges of their offices and judicial character, and of their rights to demand and receive those compensations which had been guaranteed to them by the constitution. The memorials on the table had brought these last principles directly before the committee, and it was now proper to decide how far the repealing law of the last session had effected the office of the judge, or his right to compensation.

Mr. Griswold said that he understood a difference of opinion had been entertained by gentlemen of great legal skill and of high character on those very points—and that gentlemen whose opinions were entitled to great respect, had expressed an opinion, that the legislature might constitutionally deprive the judges of their powers, but that the office of judge and the right to compensation still remained; and of course that the law of the last session, so far as it went to deprive the circuits courts of their jurisdiction, and to transfer the power to other courts, was warranted by the constitution; but that the judges still retained their offices and their right to compensation.

Mr. Griswold said that the subject was of a serious and delicate nature, and required the most deliberate consideration, and he had expected that the house would have treated it, with that respect which its importance merited.—He said he would likewise observe, that the judges had not only a right by the constitution to make this representation to the legislature, but were also entitled to be heard on the floor. Since the house, however, had not thought proper to give time either for deliberation or for ascertaining the most expedient mode of procedure, he should trouble the committee with no further remarks, and would only submit two resolutions, which would present for the decision of the committee, two questions which were involved in the memorial.

Mr. Griswold then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved that provision ought to be made by law for defining the duties to be performed, by the judges of the circuit courts of the United States, appointed under an act entitled "An Act for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States."

Resolved that provision ought to be made by law for submitting to judicial determination the right of the judges of the circuit court to their stipulated compensation.

Mr. Nicholson had two reasons for not going into a discussion of the subject at large; one was, that he was at present too much indisposed; and the other, that he thought the question had already been decided, at the last session of Congress after the most ample discussion and the most mature deliberation. He presumed, therefore, unless the sentiments of the house had changed, that they were prepared to decide immediately.

He would however ask the gentleman from Connecticut what purpose would be answered by the adoption of the resolution under consideration (*the first resolution*.) The gentleman doubtless had some plan in his own mind, which would be agreeable to him. If he would define that plan, the house would be able to determine whether they would adopt it.

Mr. Griswold said he did not expect to be called upon, at this time, to define a plan which would be agreeable to him. As the gentleman however, had requested it, he would mention a plan which would perfectly meet his wishes—Restore the law that was *attempted* to be repealed at the last session—If that should not be conformable to the wishes of the gentleman from Maryland, he can propose a plan which may be more agreeable to him.

Mr. Nicholson said the answer was precisely what he had expected, and what he wished to draw from the gentleman. He believed every one was prepared to act upon that question, and to say whether the system abolished at the last session should be now restored.

Mr. Randolph thought the question already decided—a provision already existed upon the subject of that resolution. It had been determined that those judges should exercise no powers at all—and, as it would seem from the memorial, much to their chagrin and mortification.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution, and lost, ayes 34, noes 56.

The second resolution was read and the chairman asked if the committee was ready for the question.

Mr. Randolph said he was not ready for the question. The resolution embraced a point often argued and decided in that house, namely whether the government would suffer actions to be substained against itself by individuals for the recovery of money claimed from the United States. Why a peculiar order of men, with peculiar privileges, should now be designated he could not tell. While the maimed soldier who fought the battles of the revolution was not allowed to go into the courts of law to substantiate his claim, he would never consent that such a previlege should be indulged to those who now ask for it. In short, if this privilege were to be granted to any order of men, those who now ask for it ought to be the last to be indulged with it. The judges of the United States form a *cast* or *order* of men who have a common interest in extending the powers of that branch of the government. Consequently no impartial decision can be expected from any court upon a question of the authority of the judges—no judicial tribunal can be found free from bias upon a question of this nature.

Mr. Randolph did not intend to trouble the committee long—he rose merely to express one or two ideas which had come across his mind during the reading of the resolution.

He said those judges seemed to entertain an idea that congress might deprive them of the power of acting; but not of the right of receiving pay. He had understood that such was the opinion of a very distinguished legal character of the United States; and, unless he misunderstood the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold,) he also entertained a similar sentiment. Mr. Randolph said, for the purpose of examining this opinion he would refer to that part of the constitution which had been so often read. [Here he quoted the words of that part which speaks of the offices and salaries of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts.] He said he could not figure to himself an officer in the sense of the constitution without something to do. It was acknowledged that these men had nothing to do, and consequently they could not be said to hold any office unless *office* and *salary* mean one and the same thing. If they may rightfully, as seems to be admitted, be deprived of the power of acting and still continue in office, the word office is explained by the word salary, they must be considered as convertible terms by gentlemen who hold these opinions.

Mr. Dana. There is a general course, which appears proper to be preserved, with respect to legislative proceedings. When a subject has undergone a full discussion, and has once been brought fairly and directly to a decision, I am not disposed to pursue it further by debating it again before the same body of men. So far as the house has already decided on the present question, it is not my purpose, at this time, to call it up for debate. With respect to the act of Congress passed at the last session, my own opinion is, that if it was constitutionally right to deprive the circuit judges of their offices, it must be equally right to deny them compensation. The right to compensation is comprehended in the right to office, and results from it. With the right to exercise the powers or office, therefore, according to my apprehension of the subject, the right to compensation must cease. But it is known, that there have been different opinions on this point. If I do not mistake, a Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Bacon) at the last session of Congress, in the debate respecting the circuit courts, spoke of the compensation to the judges as a question which was not then to be decided, but which would remain for future consideration. An idea has been entertained, that an act might be passed for excluding a judge from the exercise of judicial functions, and yet leaving him a claim to compensation, under the constitution. As this distinction has been taken by persons whose opinions are entitled to respect, there is a propriety in having a decision on the whole question.

If the principle is admitted, that the judges, whose offices have been designated by law, may be deprived of all judicial authority, and all compensation, by a repealing act, there is not a judicial officer of the United States, except the chief justice, who is secure. He alone is expressly designated, by an official title, in the constitution.

This is a question as to the constitutional powers of the legislative and executive authorities. The circuit judges request an impartial decision of the question, and address you respectfully on this purpose. If such a decision is proper, would you refer the subject to executive officers, who are acknowledged to depend absolutely, for their powers on the acts of the legislature, and who may be removed at the pleasure of the executive? The proceedings of such persons, if their opinion should be disagreeable, might instantly be arrested by dismissing them from office. It is with propriety, therefore, that the circuit judges have requested a different mode of decision.

Mr. Bacon thought that the real question was, whatever the ostensible one might be, whether the act of last session, which abolished the circuit courts, was or was not constitutional. What then, said he, was done by that act? It was declared by the legislature, as had been declared by their predecessors, that the circuit courts should cease and be abolished. The old courts had before been declared, by a former law, to be abolished. A question then arose, whether by abolishing the courts, the offices of the judges were also abolished—it supposed they were. This was the question before the legislature last year, and which, after solemn and mature deliberation, was decided in the affirmative. The question now under consideration was, whether abolishing the offices of the judges abolished their right to salary. [Here he read that part of the constitution which secures to the judges their continuance in office during good behaviour, and the payment of their salaries during their continuance in office.] Now, he said, if these judges do continue in office, they are entitled to the payment of their salaries; but as the decision of last winter determined that they should not continue in office, the salary must cease of course.

To be continued.

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch. Addreis, Church, New-York.
Sloop Sophia, Gray, Norfolk.
Ship Atlantick, Howe, Do.

Since laſt Saturday, there has been a more tremendous ſtorm of rain and ſnow, than has been experienced at Richmond for many years. It began to rain about ſeven in the evening, and continued without intermiſſion until Sunday night; by which time Mayo's Bridge was rendered impaſſible. The rain was ſucceeded by a ſevere froſt on Monday and Tueſday.—On Wedneſday, about 4 in the morning, the fall of ſnow commenced, which endured all that day, accompanied by a violent gale of wind from the north-weſt. The Northern Mail of Tueſday, did not arrive until 12 of Wedneſday night, and no other mail had arrived from that quarter when this paper went to preſs. The Southern Mail due on Monday, did not arrive until Thurſday morning. We are happy to learn, that the damage done to Col. Mayo's Bridge does not exceed two hundred dollars.

Two melancholy circumſtances have occurred in the vicinity of Richmond. One Man of the name of Bailey, blew his brains out by a Rifle, and another put a termination to his exiſtence by means of Laudanum.

To the EDITOR of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Sir,

ON account of ſome other avocations, I have not had it in my power, ſo ſoon as I wiſhed, to notice the reply of Britannicus, in your paper of the 26th ult. relative to the letters of Junius. I wiſh from the colliſion that takes place reſpecting the writer of them, there could be ſtruck a light that would lead directly to a diſcovery of the real author.

Your correſpondent is pretty decided in his opinion that they could not be the production of Mr. Boyd. His reaſons are to me, far from being ſatisfactory. He is the firſt, ſo far as I can recollect, that ever threw out the hint reſpecting Lord Chatham. I have read a number of ſketches of that nobleman's life and character; and in none of them is there even a ſuppoſition, that he had any concern whatever in their publication. Doct. Anderſon, in the 4th volume of the Bee, has given a maſterly ſketch of his character: he ſays, "It does not appear that Lord Chatham was ever remarkable for his progreſs in learning; and reading was an exerciſe in which he took no delight. His active mind, ſtrongly occupied in his early years with the care of providing for himſelf, had not leiſure, ſeemingly, to dwell on the beauties of claſſical lore; and when he began to feel his powers in a popular aſſembly, he ſoon perceived that a knowledge of the human mind, as it might be obtained by carefully ſtudying the living objects around him, would anſwer his purpoſe much more effectually than any other kind of ſtudy he could poſſibly purſue; to this object therefore, he attached himſelf with the moſt ardent application, to the excluſion of almoſt every other; and he never had reaſon to think that he had not judged rightly as to this particular." It is true, there are other accounts of him which mention, that at Eton College he made very conſiderable progreſs in learning; but that he was never accounted a good Greek ſcholar; and that he ſtudied Demoſthenes through the medium of a tranſlation. In his youth, he publiſhed ſeveral little poetical effuſions, which poſſeſs conſiderable merit.—One of his biographers, who had an opportunity of knowing him well, and who rates his talents very high, ſays, "as for his voluntary retirement in the year 1766, it was occaſioned by the ill ſtate of his health, and particularly by a wandering gout, which occaſionally affected his underſtanding, and rendered him often unfit for public buſineſs." "I conſider Lord Chatham's real death to have taken place in the month of March, 1767. After that period his body was no longer able to maintain the greatneſs of its inhabitant." In this ſtate of mind and body, is it at all likely that he would enter on the very arduous taſk, (Junius ſays himſelf that it required labor) of the compoſition of thoſe letters? It is my opinion, that at *no period* of his life, would his lofty and aſpiring mind have condeſcended to write anonymous pieces in a newſpaper.

The letters of Junius, it is well known, have occaſionally been attributed to Lord G. Germaine, to Mr. Dunning, to W. G. Hamilton, to Mr. R. Burke, to Mr. E. Burke, and ſome others. The Anecdote concerning Mr. Hamilton has long ago been cleared up. He had an opportunity of ſeeing Junius in manuſcript before publication, which ſufficiently explains the ſeeming myſtery reſpecting the quotation he made to the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Campbell ſays, "that it is a poſitive fact, that Mr. H. *ſolemnly declared* on his death bed, *that he was not the author of Junius*. From Boſwell's life of Johnſon, we are informed, that Mr. E. Burke *ſpontaneouſly* declared to Dr. Johnſon, "that he had no concern whatever in the letters of Junius." About two years ago, I obſerved in ſome public paper, that they were attributed to Mr. Roſenhagen; but I muſt confeſs, that Britannicus is the firſt that I have met with, who has mentioned Lord Chatham, Mr. Fitzgeral and Doc. Gilbert Stuart. I am not diſpoſed to queſtion the veracity of Britannicus, when I ſay, that the anecdote which he relates of Roſenhagen, Fitzgerald and Stuart, comes in ſuch a queſtionable ſhape, that I give no credit to it. Of the two firſt of thoſe gentlemen, I have no knowledge: but of Dr. Stuart I had an opportunity of knowing ſomething of his hiſtory. Britannicus adduces it as an argument that it is not probable Mr Boyd could be the author, from the manner in which Junius ſpeaks of his countryman Lord Hillſborough. But if this ſhould operate in any degree againſt that ſuppoſition, ſure I am, the ſame kind of argument ſhould have ten fold force, as it regards Doctor Stuart. It is not probable that he would ſpeak of his countrymen in the manner that Junius does. But for my part, I can ſee nothing that is ſaid reſpecting Lord Hillſborough, that has any appearance of that aſperity with which other characters are treated; nothing but what might have been ſaid of any political opponent, of whatever country.

That Junius ſhould ſtudy to impreſs his readers with the opinion that he was an Engliſhman, was certainly the moſt rational method that he could adopt. He wrote chiefly for Engliſhmen; and he had ſufficient ſagacity to perceive what plan and ſtyle of writing, would beſt ſuit their prejudices.

Britannicus mentions the opinion that William Woodfall gave reſpecting Mr. Boyd, upon the firſt appearance of Mr. Campbell's advertiſement; and alſo that the critics and reviewers, after the publication appeared, coincided in opinion with Mr. W. Woodfall. The Monthly, is the only review that I have ſeen that has given an opinion reſpecting Mr. Campbell's publication. And what is the amount of the criticiſm there made? Nothing more than that, in their opinion, Mr. Campbell has failed in producing poſitive proof; and that Mr. Boyd's talents were inadequate to the compoſition of Junius; and in ſupport of this opinion, a few extracts are given from Mr. Boyd's other writings, in which are diſcovered ſome blemiſhes which the critics imagine, could not have deformed the pages of the author of Junius. But this form of trial cannot ſurely determine the merits of the queſtion.

It is probable, poſitive proof cannot now be obtained; but there is produced, for Mr. Boyd, ſuch a train of preſumptive evidence, as, in my opinion, nothing ſhort of direct teſtimony can overturn. Excepting the anecdote told of Mr. Hamilton, and excepting the merit of talents, no kind of evidence has ever been produced for any other perſon to whom thoſe letters have been aſcribed.

In defence of Mr. Boyd's talents, Mr. Campbell obſerves, "as to the inferiority of his papers in the Indian obſerver," admitting that inferiority, for the ſake of argument, in a much wider latitude than truth obliges me to grant, it is yet merely a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, that becauſe a man has once written well, he can never, under any circumſtances, write ill; and that becauſe a great genius has written with peculiar beauty and energy on one particular ſubject, he muſt of neceſſity always diſplay, at leaſt an obvious reſemblance of the like excellence, in all his ſubſequent productions." The writings of Mr. Boyd, he ſays, afford a compleat refutation of this mode of reaſoning.—"Every one who compares the letters of the *Whig* or *Freeholder*, with the eſſays in the *Indian Obſerver*, muſt not only be ſatisfied that the ſame man, on different ſubjects, and in a different ſituation, has written in ſtyles totally diſſimilar, but alſo that the author of theſe productions poſſeſſed very uncommon abilities, as well as great powers of language and compoſition. Thus the only argument of thoſe who have aſſerted that Mr. Boyd was not *Junius*, entirely falls to the ground; and they muſt now take up a poſition which they will find ſtill leſs tenable, and contend that the letters of the *Whig* and *Freeholder*, are ſo unlike thoſe of *Junius*, that they cannot be the productions of the ſame mind."

"I believe every man of ſenſe and obſervation who has read the letters of *Junius* with critical attention, and who will carefully compare them with the *Freeholder*, will at once admit, that in both the principles and opinions, the mode of reaſoning, the ſtyle and the ſpirit, are, with a few trifling exceptions, ſo exactly alike, that they muſt either have been written by the ſame author, or that the *Freeholder* is the beſt imitation of Junius that has yet appeared. I ſhall, however, endeavor to ſhew that the ſimilarity between Mr. Boyd's political writings, publiſhed in this volume, and the leters of *Junius*, did not proceed from a vain deſire to imitate, but from a natural partiality to that caſt of thought and ſtructure of language, which he had choſen for the diſcuſſion of political ſubjects, of which he had ſucceſsfully tried the effect on the public mind, and to which, therefore, he was induced to adher. At the ſame time I do not ſay it was an abſolute habit of the mind which he was unable to diſguiſe; for when it ſuited his ſubject and purpoſe, he could not only diſguiſe his general ſtyle, but alſo reach perfection in the particular one he adopted. Of this we have an eminent and ſtriking inſtance in the "preface" to his "Abſtracts from Lord Chatham's Speechs," wherein he has deſcribed the eloquence of that great man with a claſſical force, animation and ſublimity which partake of the exalted theme, and which, perhaps, have not been often ſurpaſſed. Yet is the ſtyle of this compoſition altogether ſo different from that of the *Freeholder*, or *Junius*, that the moſt diſcerning critics will, I believe, be unable to diſcover any reſemblance between them." Here two extracts are given from the *Freeholder* and the *preface* to enable the reader to form a judment on this point; and moſt aſſuredly the contraſt is very ſtriking; theſe extracts, however, cannot be given here.

In another paſſage, Mr. Campbell obſerves, "beſides the internal evidence which the letters of *Junius* themſelves afford of their being compoſed with great labour and attention, we have his own declaration to that effect, expreſſed in pretty plain terms. In his ſecond letter in reply to Mr. Horne, he aſks, "Is there no merit in dedicating my life to the information of my fellow ſubjects? Is there *no labour* in the *compoſition* of theſe letters? Mr. Horne, I fear, is partial to me, and meaſures the facility of my writings, by the fluency of his own." Now it is a poſitive fact, that the papers of the *Freeholder*, on the contrary, were written in the moſt hurried manner, on the very ſpur of the occaſion they were deſigned to ſerve, and in the midſt of all the confuſion, diſſipation and riot, incident to an *Iriſh* election; and it is alſo a fact equally well authenticated, that the letters of *Democraticus*, and of the *Whig*, were compoſed without the ſmalleſt preparation, ſtudy, or attention: for after the month of January, 1772, he never wrote for the public with any care, nor even with his accuſtomed ſecrecy. The articles which he ſent from time to time to Mr. Woodfall and Mr. Almon, were written merely to gratify his ruling paſſion for politics, and not with a view to arreſt the public attention: they coſt him little time, and leſs labor. Theſe writings are, therefore, by conſequence, leſs poliſhed than the letters of Junius, and in theſe he has almoſt wholly abſtained from that pungency of ſarcaſm and bitterneſs of perſonal ſatire, which, together with the replies that they provoked, were unqueſtionably the true cauſes of the unexampled popularity of thoſe letters. But the ſame political principles, the ſame bold ſentiments of liberty, and preciſely the ſame opinions of public meaſures and public men, to which Junius invariably adhered, will be found uniformly avowed, and ſtrenuouſly maintained in the *Freeholder*, *Democraticus*, and the *Whig*."

As I formerly obſerved, this Edition of the Miſcellaneous Works of Mr. Boyd, affords a vaſt fund of entertainment, and throws ſuch light upon the ſubject of the letters of Junius, as leaves ſcarcely a doubt with me that Hugh Boyd was the author.

Early in the year 1800, I had an opportunity of ſeeing the correſpondence that took place between Mr. Almon, Mr. W. Woodfall and Mr. L. D. Campbell, as publiſhed in the Morning Chronicle, in the year 1799. Part of this correſpondence has been republiſhed by Mr. Campbell in his late edition of Boyd. From this it appears very evidently, that neither Henry Sampſon Woodfall nor his brother Wm. Woodfall had any certain knowledge of the real author of Junius. Mr. Almon, who was well acquainted with Mr. Boyd, and perfectly acquainted with his hand writ-writing, and who had ſeen Junius in manuſcript, gives it as his decided opinion that Mr. Boyd was the author. Mr. W. Woodfall ſaw Junius too in manuſcript, and ſays it had not the appearance of being written in a diſguiſed hand, and is therefore of opinion that it was not written by Mr. Boyd; but W. Woodfall was not acquainted ſufficiently with Mr. B's writing to be able to recognize it, in whatever way it was written; and Mr. B had ſo long practiſed his diſguiſed hand that it had no ſtriking peculiarity in its appearance.

I have only to add, that I wiſh Britannicus had an opportunity of peruſing Boyd's Miſcellaneous Works, by L. D. Campbell, and then I think he would coincide in opinion with me, that the letters of Junius were written by Hugh Boyd.

February, 1803. S. A.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Thomas Paine, in his letter addreſſed to Samuel Adams, eſq quotes a text of Scripture from the book of Exodus, chap. xxii. verſe 28. The purpoſe for which he makes this quotation is, to induce a belief that the Scriptures contain the abſurd doctrine of a plurality of Gods. The text is in theſe words. "Thou ſhalt "not revile the Gods, nor curſe the ruler "of my people." Our author comments on it with his uſual levity, and finiſhes by telling us that he has *but one God*. Marvellous diſcovery to be ſure! The writer of this article is ſomewhat advanced in years, and he has never yet ſeen a man that believes there are more Gods in Heaven than one, neither does the Bible, nor any denomination of Chriſtians upon earth advance any ſuch an abſurdity. Mr. Paine proceeds thus: "As to the firſt "part of the verſe, that of *not reviling* "*the Gods*, it makes no part of my Scrip-"ture. I have but one God"

The text thus commented on, does not ſay that there are more ſupreme Eternal Gods than one, and to ſhew that the word *Gods* was uſed in a figurative ſenſe, and alludes only to Earthly Princes, or Judges, I will produce other texes from the Bible, that book which Mr. Paine ſometimes quotes, and which he ſo much deſpiſes.

In the vii. chap. of the ii. book of Samuel, and at the 22d verſe, it is thus written; "Wherefore thou art great O Lord "God; for *there* is none like thee, nei-"ther *is there any* God beſides thee, ac-"cording to all that we have heard with "our ears. And in the 1ſt verſe of the lxxxii. Pſalm, David ſays, 'God ſtand-"eth in the congregation of the mighty; "he judgeth among the Gods." This is juſt as if he had ſaid, God, who is ommipotent, ſtandeth in the congregation of the mighty; he judgeth among the judges, or princes. The Evangeliſt John ſays, in his x. chap. that "Jeſus anſwered "them, Is it not written in your law, I "ſaid ye are Gods? If he called them "Gods unto whom the word of God "came, and the Scripture cannot be bro-"ken, ſay ye of him whom the Father "hath ſanctified, and ſent into the world, "Thou blaſphemeth; becauſe I ſaid, I "am the ſon of God? If I do not the "works of my Father, believe me not. "But if I do, though you believe not "me, believe the works; that ye may "know and believe that the Father *is* in "me, and I in him."

Without troubling Mr. Paine with any other Scripture phraſes, he may reflect on what has been advanced, if indeed he thinks any thing that can be advanced, by an advocate for the Bible, is worthy of his attention.

With reſpect to his *Age of Reaſon*, Chriſtians have nothing to fear. The author may publiſh the third part of that work whenever he pleaſes. He who made the Heavens and the Earth, is able to ſupport his own cauſe; he can raiſe up men, in whoſe hands (upon the ſubject of Revealed Religion) Mr. Paine will be no more than the Philiſtines were in the hand of Sampſon. LUCIUS.

February 12, 1803.

[Ten Eſſays lately appeared in this paper under the ſignature of LUCIUS, which related to the conduct and publications of William Duane. The author of thoſe being known to ſome perſons, we think it neceſſary to obſerve, that the Eſſay which appears in this day's paper is not from him; and he is ſorry that gentlemen who will devote their time and talents to the information of the public, will not take the additional trouble of aſſuming ſignatures, which will prevent confuſion.]

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

THE incloſed ſketches appeared in the "Journal des Debats," *of Aug.* 1801, *thence were copied into other French Journals, and excited conſiderable attention in* Paris. *Although all the traits are not accurately drawn, the picture muſt be acknowledged to be uncommonly juſt as the production of a foreigner and a Frenchman.*

"THE VIRGINIAN."

The Virginian is proud; fond of expence; but paying as ſeldom as poſſible. A quid of tobacco in his mouth; ſeated negligently upon a half-overturned chair, he boaſts his hunting, counts his horſes and deſcribes them; tells you how many negroes he has bought and ſold in that year.

He is ever about to build a pleaſure-houſe, and, for that purpoſe, only wants the termination of one of his law ſuits. He loves his *wife* tolerably well; careſſes his *children* willingly; but he is to diſtraction fond of his young *colt*; he would not part with it for two hundred guineas, (though he has not, perhaps, two dollors at command;) for he is certain that in two years "*Star*" will gain him all the money he has loſt in the laſt races. It is the hope of his fortune and his reputation. He has, however, a great number of acres of land in *Kentucky* to ſell you. Do you with to ſee the contracts? Ah! they are ſtill in the war office, for money is neceſſary to take them out.—He talks loudly of the liberty of his country, to which, according to him, he has not a little contributed.

He is a man vain and poor; republican abroad, tyrant at home; ſuperſtitious, yet indulging in every pleaſure to exceſs; conſuming his income before it is due; ſuffering himſelf to want *linen* that he may have a neat *phaeton*.—As ſoon as his whiſky is made, it is at the ſervice of his friends, who do not ceaſe to drink of it till all is gone.

An epicurian in abundance, a ſloic in miſery, he enjoys the preſent without diſquieting himſelf about the future; and he eaſily relinquiſhes the neceſſaries, which his little foreſight reduces him to want. More amiable in ſociety than eſtimable at home; a pretty good father; a faithful but blunt huſband. He is a great patriot as long as his perſonal intereſts permit.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be ſold, on Wedneſday the 23d inſt. at the ſtore lately occupied by James Thompſon,

The GOODS AND HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE,

belonging to the ſaid James Thompſon, a Bankrupt.

FOR all purchaſes not exceeding ten dollars, caſh will be required, and on all ſums above ten dollars, ſix months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving notes with approved indorſers.

Taylor and Brown,
Auctioneers.

February, 16, 1803.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Manſfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Manſfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the preſent month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tueſday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

William & Mary College, Feb. 5, 1803.

Mr. L. H. GIRARDIN is appointed, in this College, teacher of the modern Laguages, and Lecturer in Geography, and Civil Hiſtory.

The acknowledged reſpectability of Mr. Girardin, both on account of his extenſive literary acquirements, and unexceptionable moral character, renders the opportunity which is now preſented, of being well inſtructed in thoſe uſeful branches of knowledge, of much importance to youth; and it is hoped that many will avail themſelves of it. The appointment may alſo be conſidered as promiſing a valuable acceſſion to thoſe ſources of improvement which the College previouſly afforded.

By order of the Preſident & Profeſſors.

NOTICE.

THAT by requeſt of the creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of Bankrupcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Wight and Harris; the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the ſaid commiſſion, will meet on Monday the 21ſt day of this preſent month (February) at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of receiving proof of the debts that have been already claimed under the ſaid commiſſion, and to order a dividend on all ſuch debts as ſhall be then proved.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office Richmond, Feb. 14, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

VIZ

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The foil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Abby's Bent. The foil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 884 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The foil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullikin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the foil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

The high bred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo, for his racing, in almoſt every inſtance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Hatkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Stirling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

At a Court held for New-Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Douall and John M'Cunn, ſurviving partners of M'Douall, Sterling, and company, Complts.
Againſt
Abigal Oſborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armiſtead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceaſed, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: on motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the ſecond Thurſday in May next, and anſwer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court houſe of this county, on ſome court day. A copy—Teſte,

[8t‖] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

FOR SALE,

A Handſome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harneſs; on which a credit of ſix months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN, *Auctioneers.*

January 7, 1803.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. eaawtf

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs, from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late ſugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegraſs do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden graſs do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin ſeed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Bruſſells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and ſpinage do.	Early and late Batterſea Cabbage.
White and brown muſtard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotſpur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spaniſh morratto, glory of England, and blue Pruſſian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
Large windſor, long pod, riga & ſnap Beans.	Saliſafie and Naſturtion.
Large Norfolk, and ſummer Turnips.	Large Parſnip.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radiſh Seed.	Madeira and ſilver Onion.
Blood red Beet and ſolid Celery.	Large London leek
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Aſparagus.
Creſſes and pepper Graſs.	White curl'd Indive
	La ge Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
	Green and white Coſs Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in ſets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and ſome blue and white Glaſs Flower Bottles. A Treatiſe on Gardening, by a native of this ſtate.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

United States of America, fifth circuit Virginia Diſtrict, November 22d, 1802.

Waller Overton, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, eſq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of firſt quality high land, and 200 acres of ſwamp land, of ſuperior quality, from the land being much higher than ſwamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconſiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graſing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Peterſburg or Norfolk with nearly the ſame eaſe. There was a conſiderable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm laſt year, which may be purchaſed with the farm. There are 130 buſhels of wheat ſown thereon, which promiſes a fine crop. The purchaſer may take poſſeſſion immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

The thorough-bred Horſe

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now riſing eight years old, and in high perfection, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March) at my ſtable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, SIX the ſingle leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either caſe—the inſurance money to be ſent with the mare; if ſhe ſhould not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. Notes of hand, for the ſeaſon, will be expected with the mares, payable the firſt day of September; which may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the laſt day of July, when the ſeaſon will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable ſure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good paſturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furniſhed, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horſe Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakeſpeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be eaſily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inſerted here) who run him at Richmond and Peterſburg, where he was nearly diſtancing (the ſecond heat) Maria, who run with ſo much ſucceſs to the Southward.

J. BALL.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be ſold, on Friday the 4th of February next, at Meſſrs. Taylor and Brown's Vendue Office, a variety of articles, viz: Candle Sticks, Curry Combs, Tea Canniſters, Pan Irons, Firmers, Gouges, Saws, Files, Braſs Ware, Japand Ware, Ivory Combs, &c. &c. the property of Joſeph Anthony, bankrupt.

CAUTION!

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of, or trading for, Two Bonds for one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds each, which I gave Thomas Hardwick, with Benjamin Johnſon as ſecurity, in part payment for a tract of land. Theſe bonds are dated in July, 1802; one of them payable the tenth of June, 1804, and the other the tenth of June, 1805. I have ſince found that ſaid Hardwick ſhewed me land which he was then ſelling to me, that was not his own; and I am determined not to pay the bonds without a reaſonable deduction being made for the impoſition, unleſs compelled by law.

Littleberry Moon, ſen.

Albemarle, Oct. 18, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict, November Term, 1802.

John Wilſon and Thomas Fitchett, Plts.
AGAINST
Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moſes Myers, Defts.

In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here at the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.